



The attacking Riga TTT basketballers are one of the main contenders for the USSR championship gold in the top league. The Riga girls were successful at the Moscow tournament. Photo by Ilya Grzhbovsky

Ivan Mishchenko gets coveted trophy

The "Golden Palm Branch" prize for the world's top road racing amateur cyclist was awarded to Ivan Mishchenko.

Los Angeles: paying through the nose

The 1984 Summer Olympics will be the most difficult and costly for athletes compared with all the previous Games. Belgian Olympic Committee leader Dr Jacques Rogge told a press conference. We will have to pay twice as much to send the same delegation to the Los Angeles as we fielded in Moscow in 1980 and which comprised 120 people, he stressed.

The ministers in charge of our Olympic Committees were real shocked at the price asked by the Los Angeles Games organizers, said Van Zede, General Secretary of Belgium's Olympic and Interfederal Committee.

At the same time, the Los Angeles Games will be the most "modest", Rogge claimed. While we got nine cars from the Organizing Committee at the 1980 Games, we will have to do with just two in Los Angeles.

Belgian Olympic movement leaders have decided to reduce their delegation to 40 or 60 athletes at the most.

Ladies first

Maria Rosa Quarzo, of Italy, winner of Ski World Series special slalom, is congratulated on the podium by Herika Hess, of Switzerland, placed second, and teammate Daniela Zini, placed third, after the races in Bormio, Italy.

Photo AP-TASS

GALA ON ICE BACK WITH US AGAIN

(Continued from page 1)

champions in pair skating, Yelena Vodorozova, the European championship bronze-holder and the USSR bronze-holder Alexander Paulev. The "Moscow News" competition should show if our Soviet skaters learnt from last year's mistakes.

I was lucky enough to train two dancing duets who won Olympic gold medals—Lyudmila Pakhomova-Alexander Gorshkov and Natalya Linichuk-Gennady Karponosov, said Yelena Chalkovskaya. I am now training Olga Volozhinskaya and Alexander Svinin. They already have some experience in competing at international level and should learn a lot from performing against strong Soviet and foreign pairs.

Another student of mine, Vladimir Kotli, holder of the 1981 "Moscow News" prize, will be presenting a new short programme and there have been some alterations to his free skating programme.

I rate the "Moscow News" competition to be in the highest category of difficulty, said Lyudmila Pakhomova, Olympic champion in skate dancing. It represents a vital debut for my 18-year-old Yelena Batanova and Alexei Soloviov. They have just won a representative tournament in Japan, came third at a London competition and are now determined to compete for a place in the national team. The same is true of 18-year-old Natalya Annenkov and Gennik Stetsky. They took third place in Canada and now hope to attract expert attention.

A new and original item — rock'n'roll — has been added to the dancers' programme for this season. I must look forward to seeing our skaters performing it.

The "Moscow News" competition was the first international fixture in which I took part. It also provided me with the opportunity of showing off my Olympic programmes and now I am making my first appearance at the competition as coach, said Irina Rodnina, three times Olympic champion. I have been working as a trainer for eighteen months and I am

happy that the promising pair of Veronika Perzhina and Merat Akbarov, who were coached by Stanislav Zhuk, are now to be trained by me.

Pair skating has overcome its crisis position when, for example, only six pairs competed at the European championships. So the future now lies in the hands of the up-and-coming generation of skaters. I was always happy to perform at the Palace of Sport and I wish success to all the skaters competing for the "Crystal Skate".

1982 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI' FIGURE-SKATING COMPETITION SCHEDULE

- DECEMBER 2**
- 8:00—Women. Compulsory exercises. 3 figures.
- 18:30—Opening ceremony. Parade of competitors. Pairs. Short programme. Dancing. 2 compulsory dances.
- DECEMBER 3**
- 8:00—Men. Compulsory exercises. 3 figures.
- 18:30—Pairs. Free programme. Women. Short programme.
- DECEMBER 4**
- 14:00—Men. Short programme. Dances. One compulsory dance and an original dance.
- 18:30—Women. Free programme. Pairs. Demonstration skating.
- DECEMBER 5**
- 13:00—Men. Free programme. Dances. Free dance.
- 18:00—Closing ceremony. Parade of participants. Prize-awarding. Demonstration skating.

Amateur boxing: five rounds

World cup winner Valery Abadzhyan, 24, beat 20-year-old Kurbanagadzhi Gadzhimetov, from Makhachkala, in the national open division elimination

tournament finals. He will face twice absolute champion Vyacheslav Yalovlev, from Leningrad, in the finals of the "Nedelya", newspaper "Crystal Glove"

prize to be held in December, in Moscow, on a five round (two minutes each) experimental basis.

Tre Kronor gearing up

Swedish ice-hockey national squad manager Permerman has named his lineup for the "Tre Kronor" tournament in Moscow and two games versus the USSR at Cavi and Stockholm in the "Rude pravo" cup.

We will have four attacking trios plus three defenceless pairs, and this will determine our tactical patterns at the forthcoming world championships in West Germany, he told a press conference.

SOVIET LEADERS MEET A 'COMMITTEE OF SEVEN' DELEGATION



During the talks.

The Soviet approach to a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East as outlined by Leonid Brezhnev on September 15 this year and the principles of such a settlement approved at the pan-Arab Paz meeting in the main coincide. Thus a real opportunity has arisen for a broad coordinated effort to attain genuine peace in this region, stressed Yuri Andropov, Nikolai Tikhonov and Andrei Gromyko at a meeting with a delegation of the "Committee of Seven" led by King Hussein of Jordan. The Committee was set up following

a decision taken at the pan-Arab summit. The Soviet side stressed that the American Middle East proposals launched this past September aim at splitting up the Arab nations, at foisting on them a solution advantageous only to Israel and the United States, and, above all, at preventing the creation of an independent Palestinian state. In comparing notes on practical ways of reaching a Middle East settlement, the Arab delegation showed interest in the proposal for convening a special international conference on the

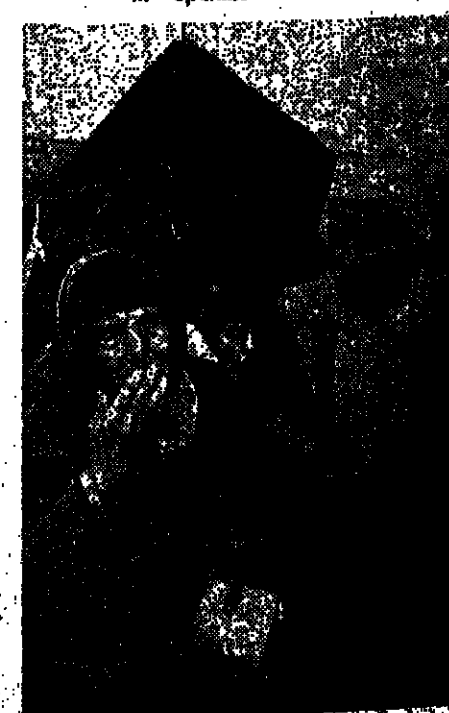
Middle East, to be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO. Both sides flatly condemned Israel's aggression in Lebanon and reaffirmed their demand for an immediate pullout of the Israeli occupation forces from that country. They confirmed their joint desire for expanding cooperation between Arab nations and the Soviet Union in the drive for a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East. The two sides further agreed to keep in close contact on Middle East settlement problems.

FACTS and EVENTS

The Israeli aggressors have inflicted festering wounds on the long-suffering Lebanese people. Hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians whose homes were destroyed during the Israeli invasion continue to live without a roof over their head. They have been forced to take shelter in the ruins of houses, and in tents and hovels built out of tin and cardboard. Stairs of this description have sprung up in few months in the suburbs of Beirut, Tripoli, and other cities.

In the photo: a homeless Palestinian family. Photo UPI-TASS

Almost one-third of Great Britain's coal mines at present in operation will be closed



over the next eight years, according to a recent decision taken by the National Coal Board, said NCB President Siddall. This will mean that over 70 thousand British coal miners will become unemployed.

The EEC statistical board reports that prices in Common Market countries have risen by an average of 0.1 per cent over the past year. The largest price hikes have been registered in Greece, Italy and Ireland.

APPEAL TO THE FILM AND TV WORKERS OF THE WORLD

In November of this year, a conference between the leaders of the cinema and TV workers' unions of the socialist countries was held in Prague. These present approved an appeal to the film and TV workers of the world, which reads as follows: "We appeal to cinema and TV workers on all continents of the planet to develop their talents and creative abilities in the preservation of world peace. In the hope that the united front of workers in the arts dedicated to the promotion of peace and progress will continue to expand and extend our hand to all countries."

League irrespective of their political, philosophical and religious convictions. Let us not allow the existing differences in our views to deprive us of the possibility of joint action or of holding a frank dialogue about our common future. We are convinced that mankind will be able to prevent the threat of a nuclear war and ensure lasting peace for all peoples of the world, establishing trust, friendship and mutual cooperation among them. We believe that the cinema and television will be effective instruments in the struggle for this future."

WORTHY CONTENDERS FOR THE 'CRYSTAL SKATE'

- Figure skaters from 14 countries are competing for the "Crystal Skate", the main prize of the international skating competition sponsored by the "Moskovskiy Novosti" (Moscow News) newspaper.
- After the short programmes for skating pairs, compulsory duets and women's and men's singles, the Soviet skaters are in the lead.
- Right from the very first performances it has become evident that intensive competition will be the distinguishing feature of this pre-Olympic season.
- The competitions have attracted a highly authoritative body of foreign coaches and judges including Bernard Ford, the coach from Great Britain, many times world and European champion in ice dancing.
- More than 250 Soviet and foreign journalists are at work at the press centre.

Women single skaters were the first on the ice at the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport in Moscow. Muscovite Kira Ivanova proved to be the most industrious competitor in the academic exercise. She is coached by Vladimir Kovalyov, ex-world champion and holder of three "Crystal Skates". Second place was taken by Muscovite Yelena Vodorozova, bronze winner of the European championship, and third—by Canadian Andrea Hail.



COOPERATION TO BE EXPANDED

"Stable relations between the two countries", "the mutual desire to continue strengthening and developing these relations"—such are the keynote statements contained in a joint Soviet-Turkish communiqué summing up a recent visit to the USSR made by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

(Continued on page 2)

India's great son

The 93rd anniversary of the birth of Jawaharlal Nehru, the outstanding Indian political leader and statesman, has been celebrated in Moscow. At a meeting dedicated to the event, it was noted that Nehru had devoted his life to liberating his country from colonial oppression and to building up an independent India. The Indian Ambassador in Moscow V. K. Ahuja said that Nehru stood at the beginnings of the friendly relations between the Indian and Soviet peoples.

Journalists call the "Moscow News" International Figure Skating Competition "the tournament of hopes and discoveries". It was at this competition that the Moscow ice dancing pair of Yelena Batanova-Alexei Soloviov first came into the limelight. They are trained by the young coach, Lyudmila Pakhomova, the first Olympic ice dancing champion. The young couple are twice world junior champions and recently they won a prestigious competition in Japan. They are now competing for the "Crystal Skate".

It is noteworthy that this year several world-famous skaters are taking part in the event, as young coaches of ladies, the Olympic champions Irina Rodnina and Lyudmila Pakhomova. We tend to recognize this style of the teacher in performances by their young students. Irina Rodnina says, however, that she does not consider that students should necessarily copy their teacher. I have 13 figure skaters in my class and I hope that each one of them will forge his or her own path on the ice.

(Continued on page 2)



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DEAR READERS, "MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by

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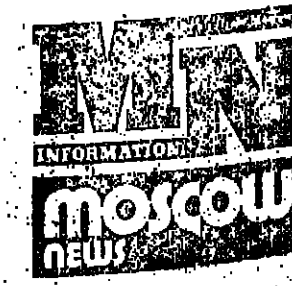
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KALEVI SORSA

OPPOSED TO AMERICAN MISSILES

Helsinki. The deployment in Western Europe of the new American nuclear medium-range missiles would start a new spiral in the arms race and fan up international tension, said the Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. He pointed to the need to achieve progress at the negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of renouncing the deployment of American missiles on the territory of European states. The Prime Minister also spoke of the need to uplift the

prestige of the United Nations and to raise its role and responsibility in the solution of such important issues for the whole of mankind as the strengthening of peace and the elimination of poverty.

Speaking in favour of the creation of nuclear-free zones in the north of Europe, he stressed that the implementation of this proposal would strengthen the security of the northern countries and of the whole of Europe.

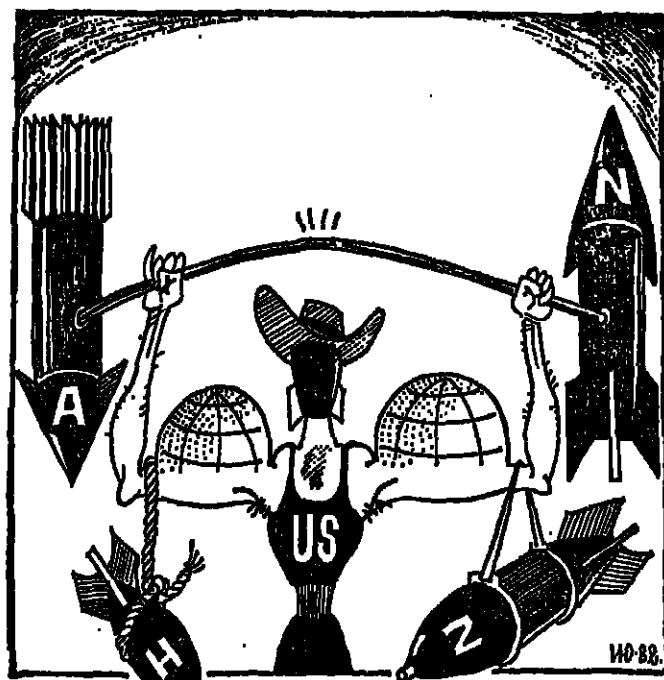
SOCIALISTS COME OUT WITH GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME IN SPAIN

Madrid. The Congress of Deputies, which is the lower chamber in the Spanish parliament, has overwhelmingly voted in favour of the appointment of F. González, Secretary-General of the Socialist Workers' Party, as the new Prime Minister of Spain.

During the intense debate on the government programme proposed by the Socialists, F. González made a number of important statements with reference to the domestic and foreign policies to be followed by his cabinet. He gave details of government plans to combat inflation, the economic recession, to eliminate the deficit in the government budget and to achieve further progress in autonomization. F. González confirmed the Socialist Party's commitment to progress, to the maintenance of

law and order and to observance of the country's constitution.

In foreign politics, he confirmed that it was the new government's intention to stop Spain joining the military wing of NATO, which, as he said, would mean that the country would stay "outside the integrated military structure" of the North Atlantic Alliance. He said that his government was going to hold a referendum on Spain's membership of NATO. On relations with the United States, the Socialist leader noted that these must be maintained on an equitable footing. F. González also stressed his government's resolve not to allow the deployment on Spanish soil of nuclear weapons, and its intention of signing, with some reservations, the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.



Global dreams.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

THATCHER GOVERNMENT DECISION

London. The Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Malcolm Rifkind has told the House of Commons that Britain will not be party in the present conditions to the agreement regulating the development of sea bottom resources.

Local political observers point out that this cabinet move follows hard on the heels of a similar decision by the White House and is the result of a

strong diplomatic effort by Washington to force its allies to refuse to sign the convention. The International Convention on the Law of the Sea resulted from many years of negotiation. The final draft which was approved by 130 nations last April envisages a range of measures to protect the resources of the World Ocean from being plundered by transnational corporations.

GENEVA TALKS TO RESUME IN FEBRUARY

Geneva. Another round has ended in the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

It has been agreed that the talks will be resumed on February 2, 1983.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR MEXICO

Mexico City. The new President of Mexico Miguel de la Madrid has assumed office. A member of the ruling Partido Revolucionario Institucional, he was elected to the highest state office in general elections held on July 4 of this year.

Miguel de la Madrid takes over from Jose Lopez Portillo in whose government he was Secretary for Planning and Federal Budget.

After being sworn in M. de la Madrid made a speech in which he outlined the main trends of his foreign and home policy for the next six years. Mexico, he said, will continue its firm defence of freedom and independence, democracy and justice, while on the international arena it will staunchly defend peoples' right to self-determination and to national sovereignty. We are for non-interference into the affairs of other states and for peaceful settlement of all disputes, the Mexican president stated. We will work for disarmament for the sake of preserving peace and towards equal and effective international cooperation.

COOPERATION TO BE EXPANDED

(Continued from page 1)

The communiqué notes that the minister was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR government. He was received by Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, talked with USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and discussed bilateral trade and economic and industrial cooperation with USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Paltchev and Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations Il'dor Kuliyev. Both parties expressed their satisfaction with the present state of trading relations and of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries and reaffirmed their willingness to further expand mutually profitable trade and economic relations on the basis of a joint protocol to the effect that the payments be made in convertible currency. The desirability of discussing new opportunities for cooperation in the economy and industry, including power engineering, was also stressed.

EXTRADITION DEMANDED

Ottawa. Canada's legal authorities have asked the country's federal government to press the United States for extradition of four heads of the American Jewway Corporation charged with having failed to pay Canada 28,000,000 dollars in customs duties. According to the "World Star" newspaper, over the course of many years the four some have falsified documents to establish a new and just international economic order.

EDWARD KENNEDY NOT TO STAND AGAIN FOR PRESIDENCY

Washington. Senator Edward Kennedy has announced that he will not be running at Democratic Party candidate for the American presidency in 1984. He cited personal circumstances as the cause for his decision. As is well known, his brother, President John Kennedy, and Robert Kennedy who ran as a presidential candidate in 1968, were the victims of political assassination.

FACTS and EVENTS

① Growing alarm is being sounded in the American scientific community by the drastic decline in the level of and the amount of teaching time devoted to the exact sciences in American colleges and universities, writes the "USA Today" newspaper. Only one-third of all schoolchildren at American secondary schools undergo a three-year maths course and less than a half are taught any exact science.

② According to "The Times" of London, South African drivers are the most dangerous in the world. Statistics show that twice as many pedestrians die per every one kilometre of roads in South Africa as compared to any other country with the same traffic intensity.

ROGERS

BRANDISHES

NUCLEAR STICK

Roma. The United States and the other NATO countries may be the first to use nuclear weapons. This statement was made by NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Rogers in an interview to the West German newspaper "Die Welt".

The general stressed that in order to be able to do this, the United States must have an entire complex of nuclear armaments at its disposal, ranging from close combat arms to strategic weapons, which will make it possible for the Americans to resort to the use of nuclear weapons should "we consider it necessary". Our policies are so designed to reserve us the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons, he stressed.

Ethiopian leader on African problems

Addis Ababa. Addressing a Pan-African Conference of the International Gold Mercury Price Association, Chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed that the peoples of all countries are sincere in their desire for peace, progress and justice regardless of their social system or level of development. He noted that imperialist circles are doing their utmost to dismantle the African countries, and to preserve them as sources of cheap raw materials and as markets for the Western monopolies. In order to overcome their difficulties the African nations must first and foremost eliminate their economic dependence on the West, he said.

Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized the need for the all-round development of mutually beneficial cooperation between liberated states and for the expansion and strengthening of their economic ties at regional and subregional levels. He called for more active efforts to establish a new and just international economic order.

PROSPECTS FOR CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Peking. Xinhua-TASS. Delegates attending the Fifth Session of the National People's Congress in Peking have heard a report on the sixth five-year plan for 1981-85, delivered by Zhao Ziyang, the Premier of China's State Council. Once this period, he said, it is planned to continue policies aimed at the adjustment, transformation, regulation and improvement of the country's economy. To this end, efforts are



There are more than 30 thousand unemployed teachers at the present time in West Germany, according to figures at the disposal of the trade union of education and scientific workers. Continual reductions in budget allocations for social needs necessitated in the first place by huge military expenditure as well as by the notorious "bans on professions" — such are the main causes of this unusual situation. Dozens of thousands of qualified teachers are unable to find jobs while West German schools are crying out for additional staff.

In the photo: "Excellent prospects — unemployed teachers become shoe-shine boys," reads a poster put up by young Bonn teachers who have decided to draw public attention to their plight.

Science and technology

PERFORATED WINGS FOR FUEL REDUCTIONS

Aerodynamic tests have shown that a multitude of capillary-size holes made along the front edge of the wing of a plane considerably reduce air resistance. The American Douglas aircraft corporation intends to make use of this discovery which, it is estimated, cuts down the aerodynamic resistance of a big airliner to such an extent that 40 per cent savings in fuel are achieved.

Douglas factories already possess plant with an electron beam capable of making up to 280 holes per square centimetre of titanium plate, which means that no major modifications will be needed to its technology. The next problem to be tackled is how to prevent the holes from being blocked by dust, minute dust particles or insects. At the moment, it is proposed to fit the

perforated wing with a sprinkling system which will spray liquid film over the holes on landing. The film, which quickly solidifies, can be easily blown off by the wind on takeoff.

SAILING TO ANTARCTICA IN A SCHOONER

An expedition of Australian, New Zealand, British, American and Danish researchers have set off for Eastern Antarctica from Australia in a 20-metre-long schooner. They are to drift in the Antarctic ice fields and carry out biological research, part of which will be devoted to the study of the effect of a large-scale catch of plankton upon the environment of the seas surrounding the Antarctic. The schooner is scheduled to enter Prydz Bay and to become ice-bound there with the approach of winter. The vessel is designed in such a way that it will be pushed upwards when the ice packs round it really hard. Those taking part in the 15-month-long expedition, however, admit it is quite a risky enterprise, for in case of accident they will have to walk 150 kilometres over the ice to reach Davis Station.

TASK GROUP 168

New York. The work of the CIA, the National Security Agency and of Army Intelligence is complemented by that of special Task Group 168 which collects intelligence from all regions of the world without exception, writes "The Wall Street Journal". This, writes the paper, is the code name for the Pentagon's "supersecret department" whose task it is to use any means to obtain intelligence data on the activities of foreign states on the high seas.

OF INTEREST

Unusual duty for firemen

Tokyo. Firemen have been handed with an unusual job — they are often called on to help couples who are thinking of getting married. Whether guided by the traditional idea of the fragility of a woman's beauty, or concerned over the fact that Japan's men are now buying their fiancées' new and more expensive dresses and more expensive jewelry, the firemen are called on to help them. They are also called on to help them to get married. They are also called on to help them to get married. They are also called on to help them to get married.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

The activities of the USSR-FRG Friendship Society which celebrated its tenth anniversary this year are described in IZVESTIA by its chairman Leonid Zamiatin. He notes that what has been achieved over the past decade is a fairly beneficial experience which, at one and the same time facilitates progress and sets tasks for the future. These do not become any simpler. On the contrary, they become more complex as the international situation has changed, unfortunately, for the worse.

We would like to believe that the Soviet Union and the FRG will continue their well-tested line to preserve what has been achieved and to develop cooperation in different areas on a constant and indelible basis as well as the ability to respond to trust with trust. A noticeable role is played here by the joint activities of the friendship societies. Their duty is to help preserve and improve the mutual understanding that has been gained and to promote good-neighbourly relations, L. Zamiatin writes.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT: ANOTHER PACK OF LIES

It is under this title, that PRAVDA comments a report by the US State Department alleging that the Soviet Union and its allies used chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. As an added piece of mockery, the report bears the subtitle, "New evidence". However, there is nothing even vaguely approaching a fact of documentary evidence in the whole report. It is rather filled with idle gossip and rumours which are described in certain anonymous "witnesses". This sort of "information" can be reproduced anywhere and in any quantity. Only it will prove nothing.

The real truth about those who use chemical weapons would have come into the open if at a State Department press conference newsmen had been shown the US-made chemical and biological weapons, the chemical weapons which were used in Laos, Kampuchea or the American chemical bombs dropped on the Salvadoran people by the punitive troops of the dictatorship, or the containers carrying poison which claimed the lives and health of 1.6 million Vietnamese during the years of the American aggression.

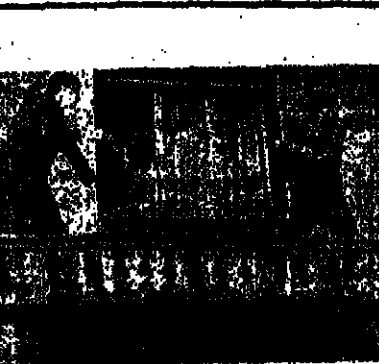
IS THE 'THIRD WORLD' A ZONE OF EAST-WEST CONFRONTATION?

It was from this angle that the Western representatives were trying to consider the problems of the "third world", including Africa, at the International Politics-82 conference held at the International Institute for Political and Social Studies (Haus Rissen), in Hamburg, writes Anatoly Gromyko, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a delegate to the conference, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The Soviet delegation, he notes, refused all talk about Africa as being an "apple of discord" between the USSR and the USA, between the world of socialism and NATO. The United States and the other "major countries" are guilty most of all by the political and economic self-interest of the 50 independent African states and by their demands to restructure the entire system of relations with the West. They still look down on the Africans underestimating their political maturity. This explains the attempts to lay the blame on the USSR, Cuba and the other socialist states for any event taking place in Africa which is at variance with the interests of the West. From time to time some Western politicians declare their right to conduct an armed struggle against independent countries and progressive forces in the Dark Continent. Preaching hegemony, they substitute force for law.

PENTAGON 'GIFTS'

The Pentagon is getting ready to deploy the most up-to-date medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. Building work is in full swing at a number of bases in Britain and the FRG which are to get the lion's share of the latest "gifts".

A substantial proportion of them will be installed in Italy. 112 Tomahawks will be installed at the Comiso air base in Sicily. All decisions on launching the missiles and choosing the targets will be taken by the American command. The Comiso base will be targeted not only at objectives on the territory of the USSR. It will also be a tool of nuclear blackmail against the Mediterranean African states and countries in the Middle East.



Spaghetti museum

A spaghetti museum has been opened in a small village in Italy. The museum traces the history of spaghetti, the most popular of Italian national dishes. Also on display are numerous recipes for making it, as well as documents which testify that the first spaghetti factory was built as early as 1805.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

A MILLION A DAY KEEPS PEACE AWAY



Politicians have several ways of attaining peace, while we have but one: fight SWAPO until peace is restored. General Charles Lloyd, commander of the South African forces in Namibia, is as straightforward as they come: according to him, settlement in that country is possible only by sword and fire.

Lloyd's chief—South African defence minister Magnus Malan—also threatens the neighbouring "frontline states": they will avoid being attacked by Pretoria's armed forces, he says, only if they stop their support for the liberation movements within Namibia and South Africa itself.

These are no hollow threats. They are the result both of the bellicose practice by the racist regime and of the role ascribed to South Africa by the current Washington administration in its global policy of confrontation.

Point One under the sub-heading "Goals" of documents relating to relations with South Africa in the possession of Charles Crocker, US assistant secretary of state for African affairs, reads as follows: Explain to South Africa that we are ready to open up a new chap-

ter in our relations proceeding from strategic reality and the part played in it by South Africa. "Strategic reality", according to Crocker, is the so-called Soviet threat to southern Africa. Pretoria should, in line with Washington's strategy, act as a guardian of Western interests in the south of Africa.

The West has far-reaching plans for that part of the continent. The International Monetary Fund has just loaned 1,100 million dollars to South Africa, with American approval. Assisted by NATO countries the racist regime has built up a war industry, the biggest in Africa. According to data released in the United States, South Africa is the world's tenth largest arms manufacturer even though no one threatens it from the outside. In contravention of a 1977 UN Security Council resolution, South Africa is producing fighter-bombers, combat and transport helicopters, missile boats, and rockets under license from Western arms companies. It also mass-produces 125-mm guns capable of firing shells with nuclear warheads.

In the current fiscal year Pretoria has boosted military expenditure by 30.4 per cent over

that for last year. Its armed forces are being beefed up, with plans for raising the draft contingent from the current figure of 500,000 men to nearly a million by 1987 in case of mobilization.

By figures indicate that aggregate arms expenditure of the five "frontline states" (Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania) which allegedly threaten South African security, amounts to less than 50 per cent of South Africa's annual expenditure on arms. Numerically, South African ground forces alone, have a four to one superiority over those countries.

Alarmingly reports came, hot on the heels of this bellicose statement made by the South African defence minister, that were South Africa eager to destabilize the situation on the subcontinent it would not do this gradually, but right off at one fell swoop. One of those reports concerned a secret agreement signed in early November at a meeting of military experts from the United States, Israel and South Africa, envisaging tests of the US Tomahawk cruise missile in South Africa and its subsequent adoption by the racist regime.

Still more worrying was a recent report by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid to the effect that Tel Aviv and Pretoria are developing a cruise missile with a range of 1,500 kilometres, as well as a neutron bomb and several nuclear weapons systems, many important parts for which can only be acquired from the United States.

A report on the markets published by the US Commerce Department and carried in the Johannesburg-based "Sunday Times" notes that South Africa is the biggest market for American goods in Africa. In 1981-82 the United States will remain among South Africa's major foreign suppliers. The latest figures indicate that American aggregate direct investment in South Africa is nearing 3,000 million dollars, with 350 subsidiaries of American companies operating there. The United States imports from South Africa strategically important manganese, chrome, and rare metals.

These facts point convincingly not to a mythical "Soviet threat" to the region, but to American self-seeking imperial ambitions, which Washington is prepared to defend by all means fair or foul. And the most important of them, being a buildup of the racist military might.

This, then, is why Pretoria does not limit itself to threatening its neighbours, but stages recurrent armed incursions into Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia. This undeclared permanent war against independent Africa costs South Africa 1,000,000 dollars per day—such is the "hidden" price for "peace" as "accepted" each

Round
the Soviet
Union

● THE KAMA HYDRO-POWER STATION, WHOSE FIRST UNIT WAS COMMISSIONED BACK IN 1934, HAS PRODUCED ITS 30,000-MILLIONTH KILO-WATT-HOUR. The station has recouped its construction costs three times over, and the electricity it generates has contributed to the fast development of the Western Urals. The reservoir has stabilized navigation along the upper Kama River.

● AN AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM IS NOW IN OPERATION IN THE LITHUANIAN TOWN OF KAUNAS. It should ensure the smooth flow of traffic and a higher degree of road safety. A computer will speed up the processing of data and should considerably enhance the efficiency of repair services.

● BRONZE-AGE MUD-HUTS DISCOVERED LESS THAN ONE METRE DEEP IN THE REMOTE TRANS-BAYKAL TAIGA BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS FROM CHITA HAVE DISPROVED THE PREVIOUSLY HELD THEORY THAT PRIMITIVE TRIBES LIVED ONLY IN A TYPE OF TUNGUS TENT. Experts believe that it was in this area that bronze objects were first made on a wide scale by the primitive people of Trans-Baikals.

● ENVIRONMENTALISTS FROM THE KARA-KALPAK BRANCH OF THE UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAVE COMPLETED A STUDY OF THE INTERNAL WATERS IN THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. They have come to the conclusion that most of Kara-Kalpak's lakes, covering a total area of about 25 thousand hectares, are promising areas for fishing. The recommendations given by ichthyologists to the specialized organizations breeding valuable species of fish in inland reservoirs should bring in tens of thousands of centners of fish annually, besides the catch from the Aral Sea.

THE BELARUS ON THE JOB



For more than two decades the Soviet Union has led the world in tractor production. Tractors and tractor engines are made at 18 plants in our country. These are machines designed for the most varied of jobs—a total of 47 models in all. Last year the USSR produced 630 thousand tractors.

A considerable part of this total was manufactured in Byelorussia. The Minsk MTZ-80 (Belarus) has been recognized as the best tractor in the USSR. Byelorussian tractors are exported to more than 70 countries. They are in wide demand among the farmers of Britain, France, Japan and the USA... For several decades international tractor trials have been held in the state of Nebraska, USA. The Belarus is one of the award-winners at the trial.

The universal Minsk tractor is used for cutting peat on the reclaimed Polesye lands, to till cotton fields in Central Asia and gardens in Moldavia.

Soon the Belarus will get down to work in the rice fields of Uzbekistan and Kuban. A specially designed tractor for working with rice has been built and tested in the republic.

Loading tractors at a plant.

AN OIL BRIDGE

Tests have been finished on the 1,600 km long Pavlodar-Chimkent oil pipeline in southern Kazakhstan, and Siberian oil is now being delivered to Chimkent.

At first night the pipeline is smaller than the Siberian super-giants.

It was five years ago that oil from Western Siberia reached Pavlodar for the first time, breathing life into a powerful refinery. Now the route has been extended across the whole

of southern Kazakhstan as far as Chimkent where oil will be stocked on an oil-storage platform — part of a big refinery currently under construction.

The new pipeline is a significant event in the economy of this whole region, since it will take a considerable load off the republic's railways, leaving them free for other cargo. West Siberian oil will also be piped to the Ferghana Valley, in Uzbekistan, and to Chardzhou, in Turkmenia.

OPEN SEA BERTHS

The large diesel "Morskoy" which arrived at the Black Sea port of Yuzhny did not have to moor within the port. Instead it dropped anchor at an open sea berth.

The foundation for this sophisticated civil engineering objective is provided by bulky reinforced concrete blocks lying at a depth of almost twenty metres. Barrel-shaped buoys serve as deep-water berths for ships of any size.

BUILDING WITH BLASTS

Powerful blasts resounded in the Karakum Desert not far from Ashkhabad, capital of Turkmenia, where scientists had recommended this method of sand packing on the site of a would-be village for virgin soil farmers.

This is the first time that technology has been used in the republic to prevent houses from sinking into loose sand. Tests employing a quake-simulating machine have proved the efficiency of the innovation. The packed sands cannot be washed out, even by winter rains.

The blasts will prepare construction sites for five virgin soil state farms now being organized in the Karakum Canal zone.

CRANES FOR
HYDROPOWER
STATIONS

Dams at powerful hydropower stations are to be supplied with heavy-duty tower cranes designed by Kharkov engineers (in the Ukraine). As distinct from the more conventional models, these new cranes have large-diameter thin-walled pipes. Sections will be built to the desired height with the help of stage couplings allowing the crane to be assembled and dismantled on site. The cranes' higher reliability is complemented by lower steel consumption and their ability to operate in difficult climatic conditions.

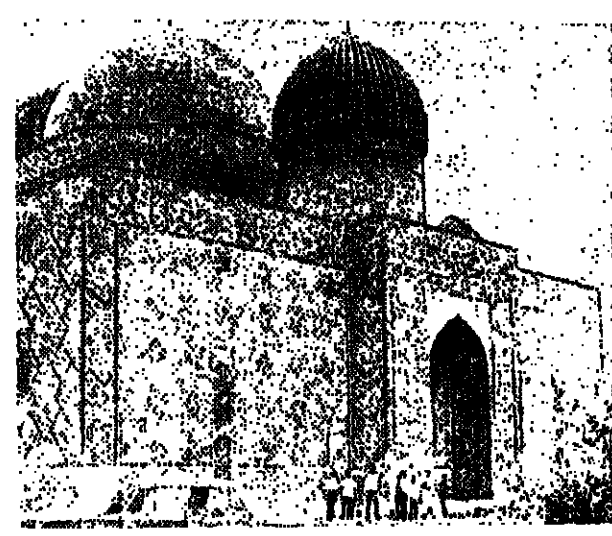
Places to visit

Kazakhstan is a land of ancient civilization. The mausoleum of Hoja Ahmed Yasewi, in the city of Turkestan, is one of its best-known historical monuments. It was in this city that Hoja Ahmed carried out his educational activities.

Hoja Ahmed is best known as a major Turkic poet. He is the author of "Hikmet" (Wisdom), a work that enjoyed great fame at the time.

At the end of the 14th century, Tamerlane crushed the power of the Golden Horde in numerous battles. To celebrate this victory, he decided to build a grandiose memorial complex in place of Hoja Ahmed Yasewi's old mausoleum.

The new mausoleum as built by Tamerlane is a huge structure. Its height from the base to the upper part of the central hall is 37.5 metres, with 35 rooms for different purposes placed around the hall. At present, the mausoleum houses an ethnography museum.

The Hoja Ahmed Yasewi
Mausoleum in TurkestanFLYING OVER
FOUR CONTINENTS

An Il-18D airliner has landed at Pulukovo airport, having covered a distance of over 15,000 kilometres. It brought home a large group of scientists and specialists, the winter team of the 27th Soviet Antarctic expedition.

It only took a few dozen flying hours for the plane to wing its way over four continents and three oceans. Before it used to take the polar explorers about two months to reach the sixth continent by sea. Such super-long flights by heavy airliners to the white continent become possible thanks to the building of an aerodrome on the Soviet Modyozhnyaya station — the only snow-and-ice airfield in the world.

In their turn six ships, belonging to the 28th Soviet Antarctic expedition, are now heading for the ice continent. They will deliver foodstuffs and equipment, and the scientists on board will conduct experiments in the ocean as well as replacing the winter teams on the stations.

BYELORUSSIA'S
FIRST ABC-BOOK

The ABC-book festival acts as an evocation of the distant past for first-year schoolchildren in the city of Polotsk. This city, which is the birthplace of Feodor Skirina, the first Byelorussian printer, carefully preserves the first ABC-book to have been published (1631) in Byelorussia.

Although this folio which is about one metre wide looks unusual, it has much in common with modern textbooks. It suggests that the pupils should first remember the letters and then link them into syllables and words. Having learnt to read sentences and recognize punctuation, the children then proceed to read small stories. And yet, one has to pity the schoolchildren of the past. For they had to cope with 44 as opposed to 33 letters. The author of the textbook, Spiridon Sobol, had a lot to make it easier for them to remember their ABC. He wrote a short tuneful rhyme in which each new line starts off with the next letter of the alphabet.

Sartan Gems
folklore ensemble
sings in Kiev

Pentecost, Chermes and Theodosia were the first Greek city states to be founded in the Crimea in the 7th century B.C. Two hundred years ago, Greeks from the Crimea settled in the Azov Sea Area, now part of the Donetsk Region of the Ukrainian SSR. Here they founded the city of Mariupol (present-day Zhdanov) and 23 village-type settlements.

The Azov Greeks have retained their native tongue and national culture.

Popular in the Donetsk Region is the amateur Greek folklore ensemble of song and dance, the Sartan Gems, which is based at the Maritime City House of Culture. The company's consists of 70 people aged between 6 and 70. Among them are workers, collective farmers, old-age pensioners and children.

Photo by Vladimir Muratuk

A JAPANESE
GARDEN
FOR KIEV

It has been decided to plant a Japanese garden in Kiev. It will be near Kioto Street which is named after the Japanese city twinned to Kiev. A chestnut sapling—a token of friendship—was planted on the site of the would-be garden by a delegation from Kioto who presented the Kievans with a memorial sign of their city.

Oleg Curasimenko who is one of the designers of the garden went recently to Japan where he saw local gardens and consulted the well-known Japanese park specialist, K. Sano.

Stones play a large part in Japanese garden design — each stone having a place, shape and name of its own. Stones of Exterrestrial, Stones of Many Shores, Stones Guarding the Waterfall, etc. Stones will also play a part in the Japanese garden in Kiev. In addition there will be dwarf trees, a hill symbolizing Mount Fujiyama, a lake with waterfalls and water lilies, lanterns lighting up small bridges, underground passages, pools of water and hollows.

VIEWPOINT

THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE SOVIET
ARCTIC

Vladimir MYTAREV

The Arctic zone, including the shelf of the Soviet Arctic Ocean, accounts for 40 per cent of Soviet territory, occupies stretches from west to east across the entire country. Today the Arctic is starting to play an even greater role in the Soviet economy, though it is thought that to date only an insignificant part of the region's economic potential has been tapped.

As from the 20s of this century a systematic geological survey has been carried out in the area. It is now known that the entire coast of the Arctic Ocean from the Arkhangelsk Region to Eastern Taimyr is an oil-bearing area. The Arctic is one of the main districts where nickel is concentrated. It also abounds in copper, and deposits of tin, tungsten, cobalt and apatites have been discovered.

However, until recently the economic development of the Arctic was held back for a number of reasons. First, the traditional districts producing coal, oil, gas and ores fully met the needs of Soviet industry. Second, potential consumers were thousands of kilometres away from the Arctic pits and mines, while a transport system, ensuring regular communications between them, was still in its infancy. Finally, it was very expensive to extract minerals in the extreme conditions prevailing in the north.

It is natural, therefore, that in such circumstances only a few "industrial oases", capable of operating effectively, could appear in the Arctic. Among these were the mining enterprises of the Kola Peninsula linked by railway to the centre of the country; the mining and metallurgical plant in Norilsk, which dispatched its entire output along the Arctic Sea Route, and individual pits on Chukotka and in Yakutia.

The Northern Yenisei complex is taking shape in the lower reaches of the Yenisei to comprise the Norilsk Mining Combine on the Taimyr Peninsula. Apart from copper and nickel ores discovered way back in 1921, reserves of natural gas, apatites, graphite and a major coal deposit have been discovered there. According to economists working for the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the complex which today is represented by the Norilsk combine and by the timber processing enterprises of Igarka, could well complement plants producing liquid fuel from coal, superphosphate as well as sulphuric acid and sulphurous gas. The Turukhansk Hydropower Station whose capacity exceeds that of the stations on the upper reaches of the Yenisei, is to be placed in the south of the complex. An abundance of raw materials, electric energy and water create all the conditions necessary for the development of industry.

If the creation of the Northern Yenisei complex were to depend on the development of navigation along the Arctic Sea Route, the formation of the Northern Sea Route is also impossible. The sea route is also impossible along the coast of the Kara Sea. The Kara Sea is too shallow for large ships to sail, and the large ice equipment for sea fields and by the Trans-Siberian Railway to Ulenok. Practically each West Siberian deposit situated in the area has a large ice deposit. The Kara Sea is too shallow for large ships to sail, and the large ice equipment for sea fields and by the Trans-Siberian Railway to Ulenok.

A study of the enigmatic natural phenomenon is continuing.

Photo by Vladimir Muratuk

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TURKMENIA TODAY

The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia, Mukhammednazar Gopuzov, writes about the economic development of his republic which is the fourth largest in area after the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Before the October Socialist Revolution, what is now Turkmenia produced only 2.5 million kilowatts of electricity a year, most of it coming from the Hindukush HEP built on the Margab River to meet the needs of the tsar's estate at Boljam Ali. Today, Turkmenia produces seven thousand million kilowatts of electricity and this figure is expected to go up by as much as 12 thousand million by the end of 1985. A single project to day—the Mary thermal power station now under construction—is rated at 1,260 megawatts.

As to the gas industry, it was non-existent before 1963. Today, every sixth cubic metre of Soviet gas is extracted in Turkmenia. We produce as much gas as all the foreign countries in Central Asia taken together, Gopuzov notes.

Turkmenia supplies oil and oil products, machines, cotton oil, chemical fertilizers, sodium sulphate, liquorice, glassware, and Karakul pelts to all corners of the country. Its carpets with their exquisite patterns are known throughout the world.

Since 1922, Turkmenia's industrial output has increased 208 times. In three days, we now produce more than we did in a year in the past. Over this period, the volume of agricultural output has increased tenfold, while the area of land under irrigation has increased 4.3 times to reach one million hectares.

FOREST PRESERVE INSIDE A CITY

A combined landscape forest preserve should be set up in Moscow, writes V. Dashkin, Gen. of Sc. (Bio), in PRAVDA. Its sole distinctive feature will be its location within the city; in other respects it will resemble existing preserves. With this type of preservation economic activity is not banned, it is merely controlled.

The status of the forest preserve in the capital will be rather complicated, but preparing it is quite realistic, writes the biologist. It is necessary to identify all the places in Moscow that are interesting from the ecological point of view, to determine their future destination and the priorities of development. This complex problem should be solved by the capital's specialists in the natural sciences, architects and city planners, as well as people from the All-Russia Society for the Preservation of Nature. The Moscow city forest preserve would complement the city's green areas and the forest and park belt surrounding the new residential areas; it would considerably enrich the flora and fauna of Moscow, preventing its depletion. And, of course, Moscow's example would be followed by other large and medium-size cities in this country.

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What sort of play should be put on at a theatre for children? And what should not be put on? And how should they be staged?—this discussion which has been going on in the pages of our national press has now been joined by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Disputes on the methods and content of education do not cease. The same goes for the theatre. Each field has its own particular problems. And when education and the theatre are combined, the problems grow in number and complexity, writes V. Bogatyrov, chief director of the Tula Young Spectator's Theatre.

The children's theatre continues to be viewed as the younger brother of its adult counterpart, he writes. Some consider it as "a theatre for little ones", a theatre that is not serious... Why? If the theatre, educators, are that in a Parent. It is the Main theatre, says Bogatyrov. One should not look on it therefore as an appendage to the adult theatre.

The well-known Polish physician and teacher J. Korczak wrote that there are no children—there are rather people possessing different levels of understanding, different degrees of experience, different inclinations and different combinations of feelings. It would be all to the good were we to treat the little human as an adult human. One should take account of all the complexities of his world and help him to master the grown-up world with the minimum of loss and with few traumas, as possible. If they sometimes feel necessary to bring out a latent gold in a child. Moral maturity can be acquired like a Yoo. Thanks to the efforts of morally mature adults. Everything depends on us. What we discover and how we discover it. We manage to teach what we manage to preserve in childhood, from why and from what we defend it and for what purpose.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN'S
THEATRE

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ENTERTAINMENT

CONCERTS IN DECEMBER

The drama company from Madrid is to tour the Soviet Union for the first time. In Moscow, it will perform "Dona Rosita", a drama by Federico Garcia Lorca.

There will also be concerts of piano music to be given by pianists from Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

The name of Peter Donohoe, a pianist from Britain, became known after his brilliant performance at the 7th International Tchaikovsky Competition. In Moscow he will play Rachmaninov's 3rd concerto for piano and orchestra with the symphony or-

chestra of the Moscow state philharmonic society.

The Austrian piano duo Justus Franz — Christopher Eschenbach and an opera singer from Ecuador, Beatriz Parra, will be among those participating, along with outstanding Soviet performers, in the "December Evenings" festival of chamber music. The festival is devoted to the work of Mozart and arranged by the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow.

Show business enthusiasts will be able to enjoy performances by variety artists and groups from Poland, the GDR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and other countries.

BONDARCHUK'S REVOLUTIONARY EPIC

The revolutionary events in Russia in 1917 is the subject of a new two-part feature film, "I Saw the Birth of a New World", the public preview of which has been held in Moscow.

The film portrays with documentary precision the most important stages in the preparations for and the accomplishment of the October Socialist Revolution of 1917 and Lenin's activities in the Communist Party at the time. Anatoly Ulyuzhaninov was cast in the part of Lenin. This is the actor's first appearance on the screen.

The film, says its director Sergei Bondarchuk, was conceived as "a revolutionary epic" based on authentic historical documents.

Many events in the film are shown through the eyes of American journalist John Reed (1887-1920), an eyewitness and participant in the October

Revolution of 1917. John Reed described his experiences in the book "Ten Days That Shook the World", which was highly appreciated by Lenin. The role of John Reed is played by Italian actor, Franco Nero.

"I Saw the Birth of a New World" is the second and last part of a series of films by Sergei Bondarchuk, which he has named "Red Bells". The subject of the series is the movement of the revolutionary mass of the people. Part One is based on John Reed's book on the uprising in Mexico, and the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1913. It won the main prize, the Crystal Globe, at the international film festival in Karlovy Vary and is at present enjoying a successful run on Soviet screens. The "Red Bells" film series is a Soviet-Mexican (Cancun-2) and Italian (Videa International) co-production.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

IRINA BOGACHOVA



For the past seventeen years Irina Bogachova has been a soloist with the Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet Company. She possesses a strong, wide-ranging voice, even in tone at all registers, a reproachless vocal technique, stupendous performing ability, great artistry and musicality. Her repertoire includes various roles from operas by Russian, Soviet and foreign composers.

Bogachova is at her best as Carmen, in Bizet's opera of the same name, as Maria in Musorgsky's "Khovanshchina" and as Lyubasha in Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Tsar's Bride".

Maria is one of the most difficult roles in Russian opera. As soon as Bogachova as Maria appears on the stage one is made aware of the organic way she has combined in the image the traits of the "evil dissenter" and protectress of the old faith with those of the former boyar's wife, Sitkevaya still at the mercy of her worldly pride.

If Bogachova's Maria is more outraged than loving, then her Lyubasha, in "The Tsar's Bride", loves Goryznoi passionately, devotedly. In creating this image, Bogachova proceeds direct from Rimsky-Korsakov's music which is penetrated through and through with the stirring intonations of Russian folk song.

Though Lyubasha is a more open, emotional character than the sectarian Maria, there is a lot in common in both the fate and character of the two. Both are Russian women of strong temperament, destined for a tragic end; though deeply outraged they manage to retain their nobility of spirit even in sorrow.

This year the Kirov Company are celebrating their 200th anniversary and for Irina Bogachova this means new roles. Not long ago she sang one of the main parts in Prokofiev's "War and Peace" and in Petrov's "Peter the Great".

Alexander GRECHANY

In the photo: Irina Bogachova as Lyubasha in Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "The Tsar's Bride". Photo by Andrei Stepanov

TOURING BULGARIA

The Children's Musical Theatre of Moscow has started its tour of Bulgaria by a performance at the international music festival in Sofia.

The company's festival programme includes some of its best works: "The Jungle", an opera by Dagestan composer Sh. Chulayev based on the book "Mowgli" by R. Kipling, S. Prokofiev's symphonic fairy tale "Petya and the Wolf" and others.

The theatre will also give performances in Sofia, capital of Bulgaria as well as in other cities.

MEXICAN ARTIST EXHIBITS IN ODESSA

An exhibition of political paintings by the well-known Mexican artist, Leopoldo Mendez, has opened in Odessa.

On display at the Museum of Western and Oriental Art are some 80 works by the master—

drawings, engravings, and lithographs. Of particular interest to visitors are works from the "Image of the Mexican Revolution" cycle, which exposes imperialism.

After Odessa, the exhibition will go to Volgograd.

WHAT'S ON!

December 4-6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 5 (mat) — A concert; 5 (eve) — A concert by the Moscow Ballet School pupils. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolsheoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 4 — Khaschaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet); 5 (mat) — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera); 5 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 4 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 5 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 5 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 6 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 4 — Kalman, "Evening Visitation"; 5 — Feltsman, "Let the Guitar Play"; 6 — Grokhovsky, "Quadrille".

FILMS

Private Reckonings (Belarus Film Studios, USSR).

Even a good factory record is not a replacement for human attitudes and understanding.

Cinema: "Lilva" (29/8 Lomonosovsky Prospekt), Metro Universitet, Bus 103 or 130.

Rhythms of Songs, two parts (India).

A melodrama about two step-sisters who are brought up in the family of an old teacher.

Cinema: "Patriot" (4 Salyan Aditya St., Metro Polesayevskaya or Sokol).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St.). One-man exhibition by Oleg Komov featuring about 100 pieces of sculpture and more than 200 drawings. On view are the artist's models of monuments to Pushkin, Yermolov, Suvorov and Tolstoy.

Yugoslav literature in the Kirghiz language

Kirghiz book lovers had their first taste of Yugoslavian literature published in their native language 20 years ago when the republican Mektep (School) Publishers put out a small book for junior schoolchildren, the Serbian folk tale, "Swans and a Cat". The first-class translation into Kirghiz by Suyunduk Yusupov (former schoolteacher turned professor of a women's pedagogical institute) coupled with magnificent illustrations were responsible for the book's great popularity with children of that epochous age. The moving story of a girl travelling in the company of white swans bears the resemblance to the Russian fairy tale "The Travelling Frog".

The same publisher also put out a collection of works by foreign authors, "The Children of the World", containing several stories by Yugoslav writers.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ELECTRONMASH-82



David May, of the British firm Dage Intercom Limited (first from left) designed the Micro Place System MPS-100, one of the items displayed at the show.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

The Electronmash-82, international specialized exhibition of equipment for the manufacture and control of electronic engineering goods, has opened in Moscow. The exhibition is held on the initiative of the USSR Ministry of the Electronic Industry. About 300 firms and organizations from 14 countries are taking part and more than 2000 items are on display, an indication of the popularity of such shows.

The Soviet section is represented by the Technomachexport stand on which automatic photomicrographic and assembly equipment for the production of large- and superlarge-scale integrated circuits is on show. A symposium for representatives of Soviet industrial enterprises and scientific organizations will be held during the exhibition. A USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade commercial centre is functioning at the show, which goes on till December 9.

Sports gear from Prague

At the annual Praguexpo-82 exhibition, held in Moscow at the Czechoslovak trade mission, Moscowites and guests to our capital recently had the opportunity to become acquainted with many items of sports gear made in Czechoslovakia. Of special interest was the display of sports equipment featuring Arts and Forward ice-hockey

sticks and gear, volleyballs and equipment for speed and figure skaters.

Sports enthusiasts in this country will be able to acquire some of the above items by early next year: Soviet foreign trade organizations have concluded a contract for the delivery to the USSR of consumer sports gear.

SOVIET-JAPANESE LINKS IN TRACTOR MANUFACTURING

A delegation of Soviet tractor manufacturers, led by Deputy Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Vasily Myshkov, has visited Japan. They discussed the scientific-technical cooperation which has been steadily developing between the manufacturers of both countries.

The two sides held detailed discussions with the Komatsu company relating to the results of cooperation and to future plans for the manufacture of industrial tractors. In the current five-year period the production of high-capacity tractors is to be increased in the USSR.

The Soviet delegation spent a week in Japan. Apart from Komatsu it had meetings with other companies with which it maintains business links, and also with new companies which showed interest in establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with Soviet organizations.

HOUSEWARMING PARTY FOR TRADE MISSION

The trade mission of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR has moved into a new building, to Krasnaya Presnya Street.

The complex consists of a five-storey administrative building and a seven-storey hotel. It was built by Moscow and Hungarian construction workers while Georgian artists are responsible for the internal decor.

A DICTIONARY FOR THE FOOD INDUSTRY

There will be about 15 thousand entries in the new "Russian-Vietnamese Dictionary on the Food Industry" which is soon to go to the printers. It is being published jointly by Rusky Yazyk and the Hanoi Science and Technology publishers.

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

TO MAKE A FASCINATING TRIP TO MOSCOW FOR THE "RUSSIAN WINTER" ART FESTIVAL HELD DECEMBER 25 THROUGH JANUARY 6.

AT GALA FEISTS AND CONCERTS YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ADMIRE THE SKILL OF THE FINEST SOVIET OPERA, BALLET, VARIETY, AND CIRCUS ARTISTS. AND SEE PERFORMANCES OF THE SONG AND DANCE ENSEMBLES OF THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR. YOU WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO FEEL THE CHARM OF FROSTY AIR AND TAKE A SPIN IN A RUSSIAN TROIKA TO THE CRYSTAL TINKLING OF BELLS.

DETAILED INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED AT ANY OFFICE OR AGENCY OF AEROFLOT AND INTOURIST.

FLY AEROFLOT TO THE 'RUSSIAN WINTER' ART FESTIVAL!

AЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

USSR-MADAGASCAR: STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATION

It is now ten years since diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Madagascar, paving the way for the development of broad bilateral cooperation in the sphere of the economy, trade, and culture. At present cooperation continues to expand to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

The "Afrika", a Malagasy government newspaper, devoted a series of articles to the anniversary, showing the benefit derived from cooperation with the

Soviet Union and its great contribution to the implementation of a programme for socio-economic change in the republic. 1,200 Bialar tractors, for instance, are at work in the fields of Madagascar, and the number of Malagasy students studying at Soviet establishments of higher education grows by the year.

Documents, recently signed, the paper notes, envisage the contribution in Madagascar of a range of industrial and other projects with Soviet technical help.

MAIDEN VOYAGE

"The Norika", a diesel built for the Soviet Union at the Finnish Wärtsilä shipyard, has made her maiden voyage. She picked up a batch of large-diameter pipes from the Dutch port of Rotterdam destined for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline and set sail for Murmansk. From Murmansk the pipes will be delivered to their destination by rail, while the diesel, escorted by ice-breakers, will proceed to Dudinka, in the Arctic. "The Norika" is the first ship in a new series which is being built by Finnish yards for the Murmansk sea steamship company.

Metro for Warsaw

Work has begun on the construction of the Warsaw Metro at Ursynów, a new residential area in the Polish capital. The project — the largest transportation enterprise ever to have been undertaken in the city — will be equipped with technological cooperation and assistance from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will supply weapons and technological documentation. In addition, Soviet experts will act as consultants to supervising the engineering work. A large group of Polish builders will be trained in the construction of metros in the USSR, and particularly in those where hydrogeological conditions resemble those in Warsaw.

WEATHER

December 4-6

In Moscow, city and region, a decrease in frosts is expected, with temperatures rising to -1° -3°C at night and to 0°C in the daytime. Cloudy, with light snow. NE wind veering to W.

The strong southern currents at present in sway over the eastern part of the United States have brought warm weather to the area. Temperatures are 12° 10° higher than usual and even at night stand at +10°-20°C.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for December 4, 1982	FRG mark (Deutsch mark)	100	29.45
Currency	Italian lire	10,000	2.40
	Japanese yen	1,000	2.94
	Swedish krona	100	9.84
	Swiss franc	100	34.31
	US dollar	100	73.28

On December 1, 1982, a one-ruble coin was issued to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. In the photo: the face and reverse sides of the coin.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY
Lening Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 4 — Spartak (Moscow) vs Lkhatal (Tbilisi). 5 p.m.

AN INFORMATION No. 94, 1982

The Days of the Soviet Union devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR are being held in many countries. For instance, in Colombia, at the biggest theatre in Bogota, the capital of the country, guest performances were given by Soviet ballet dancers from various Union republics. Ukrainian artists have appeared in several West German cities.

In the photos: Soviet ballet dancers on the stage of the theatre in Bogota (top).

A trio of hand-drummers from the Lvov Conservatoire during a concert in Hamburg.

Handwritten note: "The first is 1.16"